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TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW

T.E.C. BUILDING JULY 1980 AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE CLIMBS

A gain of over two percent was recorded in the State's civilian labor force from mid-May to mid-June. Increases were evident in both total employment and total unemployment, although the rate of increase was much greater on the unemployment side. The increase in employment, however, was sufficient to lift total employment in Texas to its highest level this year.

The primary reason that both employment and unemployment advanced was the influx of students into the job market following the end of the spring semester. Much of the rise in employment was due to the hiring of workers for the summer. At the same time, many more who entered the labor force to find summer work did not find jobs and contributed to the upturn in unemployment. Total employment rose by 76,500 from May to June as most segments of the work force reported gains. Those portions of the economy which involve outdoor work, such as construction and some services industries, experienced the most substantial increases. While employment was climbing by thousands, unemployment was also advancing. Total unemployment in Texas rose 71,000, or 22.6 percent, over the month. As the number of unemployed persons rose, so did the unemployment rate—from 5.0 percent at mid-May to 6.0 percent at mid-June. The June 1979 rate for the State was 4.8 percent. The National unemployment rate also rose, from 7.0 percent in May to 7.8 percent in June. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June was 5.5 percent for the State and 7.7 percent for the Nation.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP

A moderate upturn was noted in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment from May to June. Almost every major industry division advanced as government was the only division to post a decline. Government's loss, however, was considerable. State and local educational institutions were responsible for the decrease as the spring semester ended and employment at these institutions plunged. Administrative agencies in state and local government reported employment gains due to the hiring of summer workers, but these increases were nowhere near being large enough to offset the losses in education.

Manufacturing enjoyed a moderate upswing from a month ago with all of the advance centered in the nondurable goods sector. Petroleum and coal products continued to climb as a result of workers returning to their jobs following a lengthy labor-management dispute in the petroleum refining segment of the industry. The upturn in petroleum and coal products was the most substantial gain recorded in manufacturing from May to June. Chemicals and allied products was also affected by the labor-management dis-

SUMMARY OF LABOR FORCE† ESTIMATES

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT‡			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYED AS % OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE* 1980	MAY** 1980	JUNE** 1979	JUNE* 1980	MAY** 1980	JUNE** 1979	JUNE* 1980	MAY** 1980	JUNE** 1979
STATEWIDE	6,043,900	5,967,400	5,986,100	385,500	314,500	303,300	6.0	5.0	4.8
ABILENE	64,500	63,720	64,020	2,920	2,330	2,060	4.3	3.5	3.1
AMARILLO	84,550	83,840	80,340	4,230	3,460	3,520	4.8	4.0	4.0
AUSTIN	240,900	240,200	237,500	10,150	8,800	8,700	4.0	3.5	3.5
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	148,550	147,600	153,550	13,050	10,850	11,350	8.1	6.8	6.9
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO	65,390	64,950	65,260	8,740	7,340	7,340	11.8	10.2	10.1
BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION	37,210	38,700	39,060	1,760	1,910	1,560	4.5	4.7	3.8
CORPUS CHRISTI	132,900	133,000	135,250	9,850	8,050	8,300	6.9	5.7	5.8
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	1,462,200	1,440,000	1,421,300	81,100	64,400	59,400	5.3	4.3	4.0
EL PASO	155,900	154,300	155,100	17,350	14,900	15,400	10.0	8.8	9.0
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	79,460	77,730	76,680	6,030	4,750	5,100	7.1	5.8	6.2
HOUSTON	1,393,500	1,374,600	1,374,700	70,600	57,300	56,200	4.8	4.0	3.9
KILLEEN-TEMPLE	60,300	59,600	60,950	4,110	3,530	3,260	6.4	5.6	5.1
LAREDO	31,610	30,370	29,490	4,120	3,540	3,970	11.5	10.4	11.9
LONGVIEW-MARSHALL	62,120	61,290	63,300	5,070	4,180	3,650	7.5	6.4	5.5
LUBBOCK	94,950	96,710	95,150	5,050	4,110	4,300	5.1	4.1	4.3
MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG	78,240	78,440	75,980	11,820	10,310	10,100	13.1	11.6	11.7
MIDLAND	47,340	45,730	44,810	2,490	2,000	1,750	5.0	4.2	3.8
ODESSA	59,720	58,510	57,730	2,930	2,150	2,530	4.7	3.5	4.2
SAN ANGELO	41,490	41,200	40,520	1,790	1,350	1,420	4.1	3.2	3.4
SAN ANTONIO	391,100	385,500	386,300	34,950	24,700	27,900	8.2	6.0	6.7
SHERMAN-DENISON	37,650	37,060	38,630	2,760	2,240	1,970	6.8	5.7	4.9
TEXARKANA	43,900	43,560	46,200	5,310	4,200	3,890	10.8	8.8	7.8
TYLER	58,860	59,300	61,220	4,710	4,020	2,960	7.4	6.3	4.6
WACO	74,920	75,050	74,830	4,990	5,170	3,680	6.2	6.4	4.7
WICHITA FALLS	57,400	57,070	57,570	2,870	2,810	2,170	4.8	4.7	3.6

†Sum of estimated number of total employed and unemployed workers residing in the specified areas

‡Includes resident wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes

*Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW
Official Publication of
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
NOLAN F. WARD, Chairman
KEN CLAPP, Commissioner
A.C. SHIRLEY, Commissioner
ERNIE W. TULLIS, Administrator

Published Monthly at the TEC Building, Austin, Texas
Economic Research and Analysis Department

pute as many chemical plants suffered disruptions in operations while the dispute was in progress. The chemical and allied products industry surpassed its pre-dispute employment level for the first time during the past month and appears to be over the effect of the dispute as it posted a healthy gain.

A seasonal increase was registered in the food and kindred products portion of nondurable goods. The rise was reported in the canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies section and in the frozen fruits, fruit juices and vegetables section. Most of the employment advances in this industry were realized in the Rio Grande Valley and followed the harvests of fruits and vegetables in the area. Other nondurable goods fell over the month as layoffs were noted in the rubber and tire segment of the industry. With new car sales down, many tire companies were feeling the effect and were forced to make cutbacks in their work forces. A very slight loss was posted in the paperboard containers and boxes segment of paper and allied products. The decline occurred over the month due to decreased hiring as many firms in the segment experienced less business activity.

Employment in the durable goods sector of manufacturing recorded a downturn as only a few of the industries were able to post any kind of gain. The settlement of a labor-management dispute and a slight upswing in business activity contributed to a modest advance in electric and electronic equipment, which also was the largest increase in the sector. Nonelectrical machinery decreased over the month in spite of a nice gain in the oil field machinery portion of the industry. The primary cause for the drop in nonelectrical machinery was a labor-management dispute.

The aircraft and parts segment of transportation equipment made a slight advance over the month, but losses in other segments of the industry produced a net decline in transportation equipment's employment. Stone, clay and glass products showed no change from a month ago, but the concrete, gypsum and plaster products segment registered a nominal rise as increased orders were reported. Primary metal industries was hurt by a lack of orders which led to a decrease in employment.

Nonmanufacturing employment was up over the month with gains reported in all industry categories except government. Construction, which had declined from April to May, made a strong comeback and posted a substantial increase from May to June. Much of the increase was attributed to favorable weather conditions and the hiring of summer workers; however, the engineering, architectural and surveying portion of other services was up significantly also as business activity increased. The tight credit policies which had previously restricted construction activity have eased somewhat and the result is an upturn in employment activity within the industry.

Services advanced considerably over the month. Besides the previously mentioned gain in other services, a large upswing was noted in health services, business and repair services, and amusements. The hiring of temporary workers for the summer season was a contributing factor in all of the advances posted by these portions of services. A large reduction occurred in educational services as colleges, universities and professional schools experienced the greatest decreases. The losses in educational services are seasonal and occur at the end of the spring semester each year.

Consumer demand for petroleum products has not lessened and this fact coupled with summer hiring, led to a sizeable gain in mining. Transportation, communication and public utilities realized a moderate rise with practically all of the increase centered in the public utilities sector. Transportation was down slightly and communication was up nominally, with neither segment demonstrating any significant movement. The increase in public utilities was attributed to seasonal hiring in electric services and gas production and distribution.

Trade moved up moderately with the increase split almost evenly between wholesale and retail trade. Gains were scattered among the wholesale trade industries, but the most notable advances were in chemicals and allied products and petroleum and petroleum products. The rise in retail trade was limited to food stores and apparel and accessory stores as all other segments posted small declines. Business activity took an upturn in food stores as more people began cooking outdoors with the onset of summer weather. A moderate gain was seen in finance, insurance and real estate. Banking was responsible for most of the increase, but a jump occurred in insurance carriers, agents and brokers as well.

HOURS AND EARNINGS EASE UPWARD

An average production worker in manufacturing earned $7.10 per hour and worked a 41.0-hour week during the month. This made the average weekly wage $291.10 for a production worker in Texas. One month ago average hourly earnings (AHE) were $7.08 over a 40.8-hour week, making the weekly earnings $288.86. At this time last year, AHE were $6.40 and average weekly hours (AWH) were 41.5 for a weekly earnings total of $265.60.

Increases in overtime led to wage rate increases in many industries over the month. Principally affected by advances in overtime worked were electric and electronic equipment; stone, clay and glass products; and textile mill products. The largest advance in AHE occurred in electric and electronic equipment where increased production activity also led to a rise in AWH. The concrete blocks and bricks segment was responsible for the gain in AHE in stone, clay and glass products, while broad woven cotton fabrics was behind the rise in AWH and AHE in textile mill products.

Transportation equipment experienced a jump in AWH and AHE as the aircraft and parts segment of the industry was responsible for the increases. Overtime was up in the segment in response to gains in business activity. Wage rate advances caused AHE to climb in

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS*

SOURCE: TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE† 1980	MAY 1980	JUNE 1979	JUNE† 1980	MAY 1980	JUNE 1979	JUNE† 1980	MAY 1980	JUNE 1979
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	$291.10	$288.86	$265.60	41.0	40.8	41.5	$7.10	$7.08	$6.40
DURABLE GOODS	292.52	287.70	266.70	41.2	41.1	42.0	7.10	7.00	6.35
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	204.50	208.51	193.04	37.8	38.4	40.3	5.41	5.43	4.79
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	181.81	173.91	181.44	38.6	37.4	40.5	4.71	4.65	4.48
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODS	292.56	272.48	263.51	43.6	41.6	43.7	6.71	6.55	6.03
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	360.45	363.13	331.61	41.1	41.5	41.4	8.77	8.75	8.01
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	302.95	300.77	272.30	41.5	41.6	41.7	7.30	7.23	6.53
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC	304.73	307.73	278.40	42.5	43.1	42.7	7.17	7.14	6.52
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	365.04	365.20	327.44	44.9	44.7	43.6	8.13	8.17	7.51
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP	259.26	240.59	240.37	40.7	40.3	43.0	6.37	5.97	5.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	362.25	347.04	319.42	41.4	40.4	41.7	8.75	8.59	7.66
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	406.85	385.42	367.35	43.7	42.4	44.1	9.31	9.09	8.33
INSTR. & RELATED PRODUCTS	213.68	209.97	205.13	38.5	37.9	40.7	5.55	5.54	5.04
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	205.35	195.70	180.73	38.6	38.0	38.7	5.32	5.15	4.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	288.97	290.07	262.92	40.7	40.4	40.7	7.10	7.18	6.46
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	264.12	260.00	240.69	42.6	41.6	42.6	6.20	6.25	5.65
MEAT PRODUCTS	275.94	264.39	245.38	43.8	42.1	42.6	6.30	6.28	5.76
MALT BEVERAGES	529.47	511.87	482.94	53.0	51.6	44.8	9.99	9.92	10.78
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	222.89	208.12	184.46	44.4	42.3	40.9	5.02	4.92	4.51
APPRL. & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	152.63	151.53	138.74	37.5	37.6	36.9	4.07	4.03	3.76
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	310.90	309.64	283.03	41.9	42.3	41.5	7.42	7.32	6.82
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	247.42	249.95	230.10	38.3	39.3	39.0	6.46	6.36	5.90
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODS	450.27	443.94	409.04	42.2	42.2	42.3	10.67	10.52	9.67
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	431.99	482.47	415.15	41.9	42.1	43.2	10.31	11.46	9.61
PETROLEUM REFINING	446.61	504.78	433.44	41.7	42.1	43.0	10.71	11.99	10.08
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	148.52	153.97	147.07	37.6	38.3	38.4	3.95	4.02	3.83
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	255.23	241.25	232.83	41.3	39.1	41.8	6.18	6.17	5.57
NONMANUFACTURING									
MINING	389.58	380.68	329.25	46.6	45.7	43.9	8.36	8.33	7.50
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	392.84	383.88	331.13	46.6	45.7	43.8	8.43	8.40	7.56
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MINRLS., EXC. FUEL	314.64	304.38	295.14	46.0	44.5	45.9	6.84	6.84	6.43
COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT U.S. POSTAL SERV.	328.50	321.47	296.23	41.9	40.9	41.2	7.84	7.86	7.19
ELEC., GAS & SAN. SVCS.	332.98	328.72	301.29	43.3	41.4	41.5	7.69	7.94	7.26
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	195.65	189.94	181.76	35.0	34.1	35.5	5.59	5.57	5.12
WHOLESALE TRADE	286.40	282.27	266.09	40.0	39.7	40.5	7.16	7.11	6.57
RETAIL TRADE	157.59	150.89	146.96	32.9	31.7	33.4	4.79	4.76	4.40
GENERAL MDSE. STORES	115.67	108.77	125.36	25.2	23.8	30.5	4.59	4.57	4.11
BANKING	181.76	178.22	166.00	37.4	37.6	37.9	4.86	4.74	4.38
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
MANUFACTURING	285.19	280.70	258.49	40.8	40.8	40.9	6.99	6.88	6.32
DURABLE GOODS	285.19	285.32	269.94	39.5	40.3	40.9	7.22	7.08	6.60
NONDURABLE GOODS	285.27	276.30	246.63	42.2	41.3	40.9	6.76	6.69	6.03
AUSTIN									
MANUFACTURING	235.06	227.28	205.32	41.9	41.1	40.9	5.61	5.53	5.02
DURABLE GOODS	240.41	232.13	209.48	42.4	41.6	41.4	5.67	5.58	5.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.46	203.95	188.28	39.6	38.7	38.9	5.34	5.27	4.84
BEAUMONT									
MANUFACTURING	401.88	443.73	384.72	40.8	42.3	42.0	9.85	10.49	9.16
DURABLE GOODS	350.06	336.87	311.40	40.8	39.4	40.6	8.58	8.55	7.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	431.66	511.56	425.86	40.8	44.1	42.8	10.58	11.60	9.95
CORPUS CHRISTI									
MANUFACTURING	314.61	305.52	283.54	40.7	40.2	39.6	7.73	7.60	7.16
DURABLE GOODS	266.17	260.30	214.78	38.8	38.0	35.5	6.86	6.85	6.05
NONDURABLE GOODS	347.76	335.69	327.89	42.0	41.7	42.2	8.28	8.05	7.77
DALLAS/FT. WORTH									
MANUFACTURING	273.77	264.37	247.80	40.8	40.3	41.3	6.71	6.56	6.00
DURABLE GOODS	291.40	280.02	262.91	41.1	40.7	42.2	7.09	6.88	6.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	237.98	233.83	217.01	40.2	39.7	39.6	5.92	5.89	5.48
EL PASO									
MANUFACTURING	208.01	212.93	188.60	39.1	40.1	40.3	5.32	5.31	4.68
DURABLE GOODS	235.59	244.90	233.23	33.8	34.3	41.5	6.97	7.14	5.62
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.10	202.44	173.13	40.8	42.0	39.8	4.88	4.82	4.35
GALVESTON									
MANUFACTURING	458.17	378.56	402.36	42.9	36.4	42.0	10.68	10.40	9.58
DURABLE GOODS	417.18	401.80	350.68	45.1	44.3	42.2	9.25	9.07	8.31
NONDURABLE GOODS	474.05	366.75	423.19	42.1	32.6	41.9	11.26	11.25	10.10
HOUSTON									
MANUFACTURING	358.69	357.79	331.25	42.6	42.9	43.3	8.42	8.34	7.65
DURABLE GOODS	346.90	342.94	313.20	43.2	43.3	43.2	8.03	7.92	7.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	378.14	382.39	359.39	41.6	42.3	43.3	9.09	9.04	8.30
LUBBOCK									
MANUFACTURING	220.18	218.56	208.38	40.4	40.4	42.7	5.45	5.41	4.88
DURABLE GOODS	213.15	211.43	203.01	39.4	39.3	41.6	5.41	5.38	4.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	236.56	235.64	222.01	42.7	43.0	45.4	5.54	5.48	4.89
SAN ANTONIO									
MANUFACTURING	217.88	208.90	188.00	41.9	40.8	40.0	5.20	5.12	4.70
DURABLE GOODS	234.90	220.32	194.68	43.1	40.8	40.9	5.45	5.40	4.76
NONDURABLE GOODS	201.06	197.40	181.89	40.7	40.7	39.2	4.94	4.85	4.64
WACO									
MANUFACTURING	239.32	236.84	227.88	38.6	38.7	39.7	6.20	6.12	5.74
DURABLE GOODS	246.48	247.83	237.48	39.0	39.4	41.3	6.32	6.29	5.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	231.49	223.78	217.36	38.2	37.8	38.0	6.06	5.92	5.72
WICHITA FALLS									
MANUFACTURING	247.29	250.49	234.00	38.7	39.2	40.0	6.39	6.39	5.85
DURABLE GOODS	256.90	262.25	248.84	38.4	39.2	40.2	6.69	6.69	6.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	217.09	215.52	190.21	39.4	39.4	39.3	5.51	5.47	4.84

*Figures cover Production Workers in Manufacturing and Mining industries only and Nonsupervisory Employees in other industry divisions. Earnings' averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work. †Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY† ESTIMATES—TEXAS

INDUSTRY	JUNE* 1980	MAY** 1980	JUNE** 1979	CHANGE FROM MAY 1980	CHANGE FROM JUNE 1979
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5,779,600	5,761,400	5,621,300	18,200	158,300
MANUFACTURING	1,046,000	1,043,000	1,032,400	3,000	13,600
DURABLE GOODS	609,900	611,600	608,500	— 1,700	1,400
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	34,800	34,800	38,000	0	— 3,200
LOGGING CAMPS, SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS	7,200	7,300	8,700	— 100	— 1,500
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	17,600	17,700	19,000	— 100	— 1,400
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	44,000	44,000	46,200	0	— 2,200
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	19,300	19,000	18,900	300	400
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	46,300	46,700	47,200	— 400	— 900
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	93,600	93,800	93,400	— 200	200
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	49,000	48,900	49,200	100	— 200
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	156,300	157,200	151,600	— 900	4,700
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	63,900	63,100	59,500	800	4,400
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	103,400	102,600	100,900	800	2,500
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	82,300	82,700	81,700	— 400	600
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	49,600	49,300	46,300	300	3,300
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	18,900	19,100	18,400	— 200	500
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	12,700	13,000	12,100	— 300	600
NONDURABLE GOODS	436,100	431,400	423,900	4,700	12,200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	97,600	96,000	97,700	1,600	— 100
MEAT PRODUCTS	25,800	25,600	25,700	200	100
DAIRY PRODUCTS	5,500	5,400	5,500	100	0
BAKERY PRODUCTS	11,700	11,600	10,800	100	900
MALT BEVERAGES	3,600	3,700	3,600	— 100	0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
APPAREL & OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	77,000	76,900	75,700	100	1,300
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	22,100	22,300	22,400	— 200	— 300
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	62,200	62,100	59,100	100	3,100
NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, BOOKS & MISC. PUBL.	33,200	33,200	31,100	0	2,100
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	82,800	81,700	81,100	1,100	1,700
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	51,100	48,200	43,200	2,900	7,900
PETROLEUM REFINING	47,200	44,300	39,100	2,900	8,100
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	7,700	7,700	7,600	0	100
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	29,500	30,500	31,100	— 1,000	— 1,600
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	4,733,600	4,718,400	4,588,900	15,200	144,700
MINING	220,900	218,100	199,700	2,800	21,200
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	210,700	208,200	190,300	2,500	20,400
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MNRLS., EXC. FUEL	10,200	9,900	9,400	300	800
CONSTRUCTION	440,600	432,100	432,200	8,500	8,400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	363,300	362,200	355,100	1,100	8,200
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	31,900	31,900	31,500	0	400
TRANSPORTATION, EXCEPT RAILROADS	179,500	179,900	176,100	— 400	3,400
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	36,100	36,000	34,200	100	1,900
COMMUNICATIONS, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	80,100	80,000	80,700	100	— 600
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	71,800	70,400	66,800	1,400	5,000
ELECTRIC SERVICES	38,700	37,900	35,000	800	3,700
GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION	28,200	27,600	27,400	600	800
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	1,391,600	1,386,700	1,381,500	4,900	10,100
WHOLESALE TRADE	408,800	406,500	401,600	2,300	7,200
RETAIL TRADE	982,800	980,200	979,900	2,600	2,900
BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	45,400	45,800	46,000	— 400	— 600
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	138,600	139,100	141,800	— 500	— 3,200
FOOD STORES	167,200	163,000	159,200	4,200	8,000
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	122,300	123,000	128,500	— 700	— 6,200
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	76,300	76,100	72,600	200	3,700
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	433,000	433,200	431,800	— 200	1,200
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	330,900	328,100	317,600	2,800	13,300
BANKING	87,800	86,400	82,600	1,400	5,200
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	114,800	114,000	110,700	800	4,100
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	128,300	127,700	124,300	600	4,000
SERVICES	1,004,000	995,200	968,600	8,800	35,400
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	57,800	57,800	57,700	0	100
PERSONAL SERVICES	62,300	61,500	62,600	800	— 300
BUSINESS & REPAIR SERVICES	255,900	253,800	247,100	2,100	8,800
AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOTION PICTURES	48,900	47,200	47,000	1,700	1,900
HEALTH SERVICES	270,200	266,800	259,800	3,400	10,400
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	44,700	51,800	44,800	— 7,100	— 100
OTHER SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	264,200	256,300	249,600	7,900	14,600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	982,300	996,000	934,200	—13,700	48,100
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	166,400	164,300	165,500	2,100	900
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	191,100	197,900	189,500	— 6,800	1,600
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	624,800	633,800	579,200	— 9,000	45,600
TOTAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS	721,400	720,100	718,400	1,200	2,900
DURABLE GOODS	412,500	414,600	416,200	— 2,100	— 3,700
NONDURABLE GOODS	308,800	305,500	302,200	3,300	6,600

†Estimated number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas without reference to place of residence of workers. ‡Estimates of TEC in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. *Preliminary, subject to revision. **Revised.

several industries, especially banking, paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products.

AWH were down and AHE were up in printing and publishing as firms involved in publishing school yearbooks curtailed their activities. Many lower-paid production workers were released leading to the rise in hourly earnings. On the other hand, electric, gas and sanitary services added many summer workers at entry level wages leading to a gain in hours and a drop in AHE.

Hours and earnings decreased in petroleum and coal products. The occurrence and subsequent settlement of a labor-management dispute of large proportions in the petroleum refining segment has had a severe impact on AHE and AWH in this industry.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

Statewide employment in agriculture rose from 199,500 at mid-May to 211,900 at mid-June. The number of seasonal farmworkers employed at mid-month was 83,900, compared to 86,200 at mid-June a year ago. Warm summer temperatures combined with the harvests of spring crops and the planting of summer crops to boost the total employment figure by over six percent from May to June.

Cotton activities employed 20,250 seasonal workers for an increase of just over two percent from the same period last year. Cotton planting was ahead of schedule and essentially completed by mid-month. Seasonal employment in vegetable activities fell from 16,150 in June 1979 to 15,450 for June 1980. Vegetable harvests continued in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and the Rio Grande Plains.

Feed and grain activities provided work for 30,200 seasonal farmworkers, down slightly from the 30,850 employed last year. Grain sorghum and soybean planting were nearing completion, although some replanting of soybeans was required in Northwest Texas after heavy rains passed through the area. The peach harvest was underway in many areas.